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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1892.  
SIX PAGES.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Richmond will probably have a patrol wagon. —St. Patrick's day was celebrated. —The Graham investigation closed. —The Board of Pharmacy met. —A woman attempted suicide. —The drug clerk met. —Important supreme court decision handed down.

## VIRGINIA.

Vice-President Morton is at Virginia Beach. —Mr. Phelps A. White, of Norfolk, is dead. —The schooner Annie T. Elmer has been floated. —The jury in the Hutchins murder case at Norfolk brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday. —Wayman Sutton was sentenced at Wytheville yesterday. —James O'Brien, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio at Lexington, has mysteriously disappeared. —Dr. George A. Carter, of Pittsylvania county, is dead. —The ladies of the Disciples church, Gordonsville, propose having a festival. —A missionary meeting will be held in connection with the centennial of the Baptist church at Charlottesville. —An epidemic of measles prevails at Windsor. —Death of a son of Professor Brent, of Onancock, Accomac county. —The will of William L. Scott has been admitted to probate in Northampton county. —The body of Chub Britwell, drowned near Brentsville, Prince William county, has not been found. —The trucking interest in the vicinity of West Point will be larger this year than ever. —Death of Miss Ann Shillington, near Millboro Springs. —The parties tried at Alexandria for violation of the revenue laws have been acquitted, with the exception of J. B. Thomas, who plead guilty. —The case of Jefferson Phillips, convicted in Alexandria of murder in the first degree, has not yet been appealed. —Mr. Joel W. Booke, of Botetourt county, is dead. —Senator Hill aroused little enthusiasm in Buchanan.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

A large amount has been subscribed to the Jefferson Democratic Club of Winston. —Mrs. Boyd, formerly postmistress of New London, confessed on her death-bed that she committed the larceny for which her husband was imprisoned in the penitentiary. —Winston board of aldermen are discussing the question of taxing all retail druggists. —The Guilford Battle Ground Company will make a sale on their grounds. —The Baptist State Sunday-School Convention will be held at Winston on April 14th.

## GENERAL.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the President touching the Behring sea matter is expected in a day or two. —Attorney-General Miller has issued instructions to district attorneys to prosecute all trusts. —Judge John A. Gilmer died at Greensboro, N. C., yesterday. —In the House of Commons yesterday the World's Fair subject was discussed. —St. Patrick's day was generally observed throughout the United States yesterday. —Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is quoted as saying that Cleveland has the advantage of Hill. —The striking miners of England have decided to return to work. —Another case of unnatural infatuation between girls is reported from Memphis. —Judge Woods' nomination was finally confirmed by the Senate yesterday. —Senator Hill spoke in Savannah, Ga., yesterday.

The telegraph reports that Senator Hill was shown Mr. Cleveland's recent letter while on his way to Jackson, Miss. Commenting on what Mr. Cleveland said in regard to the presidency being an office which should not be sought for by political traffic, he said: "When I'm out for politics I don't say I have gone duck shooting." It was a very ill-advised friend of Governor Hill that thought the smartness of this remark justified the publication of it. It is an accidental admission, but none the less an admission, by the Senator that his trip South is part of the game he is playing to win the presidential prize. Heretofore, while it was charged that Mr. Hill was playing a game many persons were credulous enough to believe that he was only going along with his public functions, attracting that notice which falls to the lot of a man so conspicuous in the public arena as his place makes him. Here, though, is his own confession that he is diligently at work triggering for the nomination. Has the presidential office fallen so low that it must be sought by the ordinary methods of ward politics, engineered by a man who will not declare his opinion on the most serious economic questions of the day?

RARELY in the recent history of Congress has any speech, whether delivered by an old or a new member, made the impression which was created by the speech of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, in the House on Wednesday, his subject being the enormity of certain features of the tariff. That the speech was not cut and dried was shown by the fact that the most admirable parts of it were in reply to questions put by Republican members for the express purpose of confusing him by taxing the accuracy and readiness of his knowledge. All these interruptions Mr. Bryan turned to the advantage of his main argument with a coolness and quickness that excited the admiration of his associates irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. Bryan is only thirty-two years of age. At one bound he has taken a position in the House resembling that which has been occupied for several years by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia. So far, the palm of victory in the tariff debate has been on the side of the Democrats. The speeches of Messrs. McMillin and Raynor were almost as notable as the speech of Mr. Bryan.

If the Republican party should be returned to power as the result of the elections next fall and succeed in passing a Force bill, so terrible a disaster would be traceable directly to the unfortunate agitations and factional dissensions which have been started in New York. Just after the elections of 1890, when the Democratic party swept the country on the issue of tariff reform, the feeling was universal that with Cleveland as the leader in 1892, the party would, on that issue, again win a decisive and permanent victory. But now the party is distracted by free silver and ambitious schemes until success is, to say the least, doubtful. Oh, the pity of it, that any pet selfish idea, or any greed for personal advancement could have been allowed to so seriously disturb and demoralize the enthusiastic and united Democracy of eighteen months ago.

## THAT ELECTRIC PLANT AGAIN.

The Dispatch has an editorial in yesterday's issue favoring an electric plant for the city. The arguments of the article are:

First, Richmond needed an ornamental City Hall and she therefore built one that cost her certainly a million and a quarter of dollars, and will probably cost her a million and a half. It does not lie in the mouth of a city that can spend this enormous sum on an ornamental City Hall, to plead that it is too poor to erect an electric plant for lighting the streets and public buildings.

Second, The annual interest on the sum which the City Hall cost would equal perhaps half of what it is now proposed to spend on an electric plant. This being so, the cost is too small to terrify us out of a movement to light the streets with electricity, because that has come to be a necessity. We believe we have stated our contemporary's arguments fully, and with perfect fairness, and we shall now answer them to the best of our ability as stated, and we remark—

First, Our Main-street contemporary will not find all the people of Richmond united in the belief that the city, in its present financial condition, was justified in erecting a City Hall as elaborate and ornamental as ours is. We believe it will find an overwhelming consensus of opinion that we had no right, in our present financial state, to spend \$1,500,000 in erecting a city hall, so that its first proposition assumes what will by no means be conceded to wit, that the city needed such an elaborate hall as she has built, and that her citizens approve of her spending \$1,500,000 on a hall. We believe we are safe in saying that an overwhelming majority of her citizens condemn her act in spending that sum on a city hall with her finances in the condition that they are in.

Second, Having assumed that it was all right to spend \$1,500,000 on a City Hall, our contemporary next argues that it does not lie in the mouth of a city that can spend this immense sum in such a cause, to plead that it is too poor to erect an electric plant. But it is denied that we should have spent \$1,500,000 on the City Hall. It is insisted that Richmond was in no condition to do this. However, as it has been done, we insist that we have strained our resources as far as we are now justified in straining them, and we point in proof of it to our high tax rate on the one hand, and to the depreciated price of our bonds on the other. We cannot dispose of our four per cent. bonds at 95, when they should be as good as the best four per cent. bonds, and these sell above 120. The Dispatch argues that because we have spent all we have got, therefore we should spend some more. We argue that having spent all we have got, we should cut out expenditures until we get something more.

Third, It does lie in the city's mouth to say that she is too poor to build an electric plant, even if she has spent \$1,500,000 on a City Hall. That expenditure, together with others, have made our burdens larger than they ought to be. We do not hesitate to say that taxation in Richmond is as high as it ought to be and verges closely upon oppression. While the rate is nominally no higher than in many other cities, yet property in those cities is lightly assessed, while in Richmond it is assessed to its full value. This makes the taxation here very burdensome. The man that owns and lives in his dwelling in Richmond has to pay a fair rent for it as taxes. It is not an agreeable thing to parade this fact before the world, but it is a fact that we have got to recognize, and a halt should be called in adding to our burdens.

In the second branch of its argument, our contemporary urges that as what is now asked for an electric plant will only be about double the interest on what the City Hall cost, the sum is too trifling to be considered in comparison with having the streets lighted by electricity. This proposition contains three fallacies. First, that we can afford to spend the money even though comparatively a small sum; second, that the sum to be spent would be small because only a small sum is now asked for, and third, that the streets would be without electric light if the city should fail to build its own plant.

We have already disposed of the first of these fallacies. As to the second, our experience in building a City Hall should be a perpetual warning to us. We went into that piece of business with the assurance that it would cost less than \$400,000, and we now find it is to cost \$1,500,000. So it would turn out with an electric plant. If we go into that on the basis of \$125,000 we may feel certain that we will not come out under a half million. What is now asked for is a very small part of what will be asked for before we are through.

As to the third fallacy, we have already shown that the city can purchase light for the streets from the Electric-Light Company operating here for much less than it can possibly furnish that light, so that the streets can get all the advantages of electric lighting without the city's erecting a plant, and at much smaller cost to the taxpayers.

## GREATER NEW YORK.

The measure known as the "Greater New York" bill, which has been under deliberation for several days in the New York Assembly, has been defeated by a small majority of votes upon the final test. This bill, it will be recalled, made provision for the appointment of what was designated as a consolidation committee, whose duty it would have been to have inquired into the sentiment of the various municipalities which it was proposed to unite, as to the advisability of their forming one corporation, and to have decided upon the most feasible plan of carrying this out in case the public opinion of these communities was shown to be favorable to the union suggested.

The consummation of the scheme has been deferred, but it has been deferred only for a time. For a number of years, the proposition to unite all the cities in the immediate vicinity of New York has been very generally discussed and public sentiment has grown sufficiently favorable to the idea to lead to the introduction of the bill referred to, in the Assembly. The fact that only a few votes were lacking to secure the passage of this measure is an indication that when it is brought forward next year, the further development of public sentiment in support of it will insure its becoming a law.

The advantages which would accrue from the consolidation into one municipality of all the communities in the neighborhood of Manhattan Island are so numerous that any opposition which may now exist to the project must pass away. This opposition is wholly local. Many citizens accustomed to the autonomy of their own community, whether it be Brooklyn, Astoria, Long Island City or Harlem, are unwilling to see it merged in the greater entity of New York City. A large class of local politicians are also hostile to consolidation because it will have a tendency to diminish their importance by depriving them of much valuable municipal patronage.

Apart from these two classes, who are influenced either by sentimental or political reasons, there can be no section of the people of these communities who are strongly inclined to obstruct the consummation of the scheme. Even if Brooklyn and the outlying cities were united to New York, the citizens of these dis-

inct communities would still be known at home as such. Under the proposed plan of consolidation, there would be a Brooklyn division of New York, an Astoria division, a Harlem division and so on, but all, in the eyes of the outside world, would simply be component parts of one great and powerful whole. The citizen of Brooklyn or Astoria or Long Island City or Harlem would be a citizen of consolidated New York, the second city on the face of the globe in the point of population.

The prestige of New York in the estimation of mankind in general would be immensely enhanced by the results which would follow the proposed change, and every citizen of the enlarged community would share in this increased distinction. If the population of the consolidated municipalities continued to expand at the rate which has marked the growth of the same municipalities as separate corporate entities, it would not be very many years before the greater New York would become the most populous city in the world, more populous than London itself, whose foundations were laid at a period upon which history throws no definite light.

What a magnificent triumph this would be for the republican civilization of America! Make New York the largest city in either hemisphere and in a very short time it would wrest the financial scepter from the greatest of the European exchanges. Already it is rapidly becoming the financial centre of the world. Consolidated, its financial domination would soon be raised beyond cavil or question. With the financial centre of the world in this country, the United States would be the undisputed head of the family of nations.

Mr. Hill is certainly uttering sound Democratic doctrine when he says that the great bulwark of this republic is in the United States Constitution, and that true safety can only be found in a strict construction of that instrument. But when he tells us this he tells us nothing new. Every Democrat in the world knows it, for it is a doctrine that has been taught and urged by the Democratic party ever since the republic was founded. Mr. Cleveland has, on the few occasions that he has ever indulged in glittering political generalities, always uttered the same sentiments, but he has done far better than merely utter them. He has lived up to them.

There is good reason to believe that the friend Williams, who has recently been arrested in Australia for the murder of his wife, is the original Jack the Ripper. The murders of two women and six children have already been proven against him, and there is no telling how many other crimes he may have committed. In every case the body of his victim was mutilated, and he seems to have engaged in his fiendish work solely from a morbid desire to shed blood.

It is a curious fact that while professional politicians in nearly every town in the South are forming anti-Cleveland combinations, the "plain people" are largely for him everywhere. We have received a very interesting and well written communication from one of these same "plain people," but are unable to publish it because the writer withholds his name. If he will supply this deficiency we will gladly give his letter publicity.

## ROBINSON MUST HANG.

Supreme Court Decision.—The Railroad Must Pay Taxes.

In the Supreme Court of Appeals an opinion was delivered yesterday in the case of Robinson against the Commonwealth. The case came from the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, and the judgment of that court was affirmed. Judge Lewis delivered the opinion. The prisoner was indicted by a special grand jury at the September term, 1891, for the murder of Mollie Davis. The September term, as the record shows, is not a regular grand jury term of that court. Accordingly upon his arraignment the prisoner moved to quash the indictment on these grounds:—viz., that the indictment ought to show on its face that it was found by a special grand jury that it might likewise be shown that the grand jury had been summoned in pursuance of an order of the court, and that this order ought to appear affirmatively by the record to have been made. The motion to quash was rightly overruled by the court, and was decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals. Several exceptions were taken by counsel of the prisoner in regard to the empaneling of the jury who tried the prisoner, but in each instance the lower court was upheld, and the result is that the judgment of the lower court, sustaining the indictment, must be affirmed.

Another opinion was delivered by Judge Lewis, in the case of Whiting and others against the town of West Point. This was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and the lower court, upon the motion of the town, granted the writ. The Supreme Court, upon the motion of the prisoner, reversed the judgment of the lower court, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court, sustaining the writ.

The A. P. Hill Monument Association has not as yet taken any definite action looking to the unveiling of the statue recently erected. A meeting of the Association will probably be called at an early date. It is possible that the unveiling will be delayed until the summer. It will be several weeks before the decision is reached.

In the meantime Commander Graham will command the monitors, and if the decision is favorable he will be detached to some other command, receiving his rank of captain. If the decision is unfavorable some commissioned officer will be detailed to come to Richmond and take command, and in all probability Commander Graham will be detailed to Norfolk, where the court-martial would in all likelihood be held.

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## NAVAL COURT CLOSED.

## THE ARGUMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

A Secret Session Will Be Held To-day for Deliberation.—The Record to Be Sent to Washington.—The Commander Unwell.

Argument was delivered in the Graham case yesterday and the court formally closed for deliberation. When the court convened the stove was immediately surrounded by the three captains, the judge advocate, the counsel for the accused and the reporters, and its capacity for warming several half-frozen persons was quite severely taxed. All held their hands toward the polished article in an appealing way, but, as one of the captains expressed it, "I had, wasn't I started in time." The result was a satisfactory. Sufficient warmth, however, was finally received and Judge-Advocate Lauchheimer began proceedings by reading the record of Wednesday.

Argument was then begun by the counsel for Commander Graham. It was delivered for Lieutenant Waller, who read, as required by regulations, from the record, and is read at the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington. The lieutenant in commencing his address expressed the defenses thanks for the courtesy they had received at the hands of the court, and then argued that four charges made by Prentiss had been clearly shown to be false. He referred in very deprecatory terms to the characters of Prentiss and Fife and read for a half hour the evidence which he said that Commander Graham had seen the innocent victim of a conspiracy formed by those men. He told how charges, which partook of but a modicum of truth, had been trumped up by the wily conspirators and mischief-makers, and how, as shown in the testimony, Prentiss had set traps to ensnare Commander Graham. With well pointed sentences he presented his side of the case, using throughout clean-cut argument of a convincing nature. There was no attempt at eloquence or flights of oratory, but in that calm, deliberate manner, so often seen at the Supreme Court of Appeals, the lieutenant presented his views, and closed his address with well considered suggestions to the court as to the testimony in the record which supported his arguments, and which indisputably showed his side of the case to be irreproachable.

As soon as Lieutenant Waller concluded, Judge-Advocate Lauchheimer asked that he recess for a half hour be declared so that he could frame fitting replies to the arguments of the defense. His request was granted.

At 1 o'clock the court reassembled. The stove in the meanwhile had extended its powers, and the turret of the Ajax began to pour a comfortable shower. Spectators came into the court consisting of Mate Fuller, Past Assistant Engineer Taylor and Surgeon Lumsden, while the orderly outside on the hurricane deck marched up and down with the regularity of a pendulum, and consoled himself by eating ice-cream.

From the turret's window the view was not progressing so well as a painter of spring scenes would have appreciated. The river was red, snow lay on the frozen ground, everything bore an aspect of bleakness, and the stove became a more appreciated article immediately.

Lieutenant Lauchheimer again began proceedings, and opened his argument as judge advocate. He gave a thorough and minute review of the entire case. Citing each charge made by Prentiss, he quoted the testimony bearing on the allegations, and in a forcible manner exposed to view the uncontroverted facts that had been given. He told the court separately the evidence that had been given to support or disprove, and with well-chosen argument showed those allegations which have been proven true by indisputable testimony. He averred that Commander Graham had not been the victim of a conspiracy, but had of his own free will committed those acts which make him amenable to the regulations governing the navy. He told how the commander had confessed to two of the gravest charges and how testimony that had not been disproved showed him guilty of others. He presented his address in a clear, succinct manner, arguing well quoted testimony rather than by convincing metaphor, and demonstrated clearly that, though his first case, he was fully able to cope with the many problems and difficulties that are ever presenting themselves for the consideration of a judge advocate and that he was well qualified to occupy the arduous position he so successfully filled.

The judge advocate concluding, the court was formally closed and continued with closed doors until 2:45 o'clock, when it adjourned. It will meet again to-morrow on the Ajax, but the court will not be held until the afternoon of the 20th. The result of the deliberations will be recommendations to the judge advocate-general, and he or his peers will consider carefully the record and recommendations. Should it be decided that the good of the service dictates that Commander Graham be recommended to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to that effect, and he or the President will order what is known in naval circles as a general court-martial. This court shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, and a majority of the court shall be composed of Commander Graham. It will be several weeks before the decision is reached.

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2. The "COLOSSUS OF RHODES" stood above all other statues, was the standard of architecture; HANCOCK'S "MARITANA" is the standard of fine sun-cured Cheong Tobacco.
3. The "PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA" was lighted with oil, but now everything is lighted by electricity, therefore chew HANCOCK'S "ELECTRIC."
4. The "HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON" have not been equalled yet; it is the same with HANCOCK'S "NOBBY TWIST."
5. The hunters of Old Greece brought sacrifices in the "TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS"; the hunters of now-a-days would not sacrifice HANCOCK'S "RANGER."
6. The "MAUSOLEUM OF ARTEMIS" went to fragments long ago, but HANCOCK'S "ZULEIKA" is still in the front.
7. The "STATUE OF THE OLYMPIAN JUPITER" was a masterpiece of sculpture, HANCOCK'S "BUSTIC" is a masterpiece of Cheong Tobacco.

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**LECTURES.**  
REV. DR. H. M. WHARTON WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Clay-street Baptist church FRIDAY, March 18th, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "A Climate in Palestine." Price, 2 cents.

**AT THE NEW RICHMOND THEATRE.**  
MARCH 22, 1892, COMMENCING AT 8:15 P. M. for the benefit of the Private Soldiers' Monument Fund.

ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM L. ROYALL  
SUBJECT: "LIFE, TIMES AND REMINISCENCES OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY."

To be followed by a Camp-Fire Entertainment, Music and Confederate War-Songs by the Miller Brothers and others. Adm. 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. D. C. Richardson, Benjamin H. Berry or Meade Haskins, of the committee, or at West, Johnston & Co.'s, or at the Richmond Theatre.

**DEATHS.**  
HIGGINS, Died March 17th at 5:40 P. M. at the residence of her parents, 213 North Nineteenth street, DEBRA JOSEPH, daughter of John H. and Kate C. Higgins.

Funeral services for the repose of her soul will be sung at the cathedral FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

**COUGHS-COLDS.**  
Use our EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with Hypophosphites. It is the best remedy for all throat and lung troubles. It is also a great flesh producer. Nothing is better for building up the system. For sale by all Druggists. A. B. LIPSCOMB, 731 EAST CARY STREET.

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